The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot, Signor Angelo Luisa,
Mlle. Spezia, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Parlati, Signor Fallar,
Mlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Kinni,
Mlle. Elia, Signor Chiarini,
and
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Ciampi, Prime Basso Profundo ... her Majesty's
and
Signor Campi.
Soggeritore—Sig. ... Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of
Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Maria," "La Favorita" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Glück's, celebrated "Orfeo ed Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Engagement of the Season.
Open Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Doors open at Half-past 8—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 1; Second Circle, 8s; Pit, 5s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended; the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Third appearance of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Denlin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 15, Will be performed the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, &c., entitled
PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins - - Miss Annie Parker.
John Adams - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Nincompoop Crowquill - - Mr. S. Artaud.
To be followed by (commencing at a quarter to nine) the original and powerful Drama (in Three Acts), written by Mr. F. Phillips, entitled
BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
Patrick Praiseworthy - - Mr. George Vincent.
Ingénue Prodigal - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
R. Caine Sharke - - Mr. H. Webb.
After which the Laughable Farce (written expressly for Mr. H. Widdicombe), entitled
TWO POLTS.
Peter Poll - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To conclude with the
OUTANG-OUTANG, OR THE RUNAWAY MONKEY.
The Orang Outang - - Herr Nicolo Denlin.
Private Boxes, 1l. 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Manager—Mr. Robt. Fraser.
THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), August 15th, Gates open at half-past Six, Grand Promenade, performances of the Amazing Automatons, the astounding
MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, Mdlle. Martineau, the fascinating Minette, and a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. T. Kirby, 13, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Grounds, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d.
THURSDAY, August 22nd, the performances will be of a highly diversified and attractive character, under distinguished patronage, for the special benefit of Mr. T. Kirby, lessee.
Tickets to be had at the Gardens, or at 15, Lower Sackville-street. Tickets to be had at the Gardens, or at 15, Lower Sackville-street. In this occasion, the grotesckonic display will be on an unusually extensive and magnificent scale of splendour.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
MONDAY next, AUGUST 20th, under the especial patronage of THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, Who has kindly expressed his intention to be present.

KINGSTOWN
CONCERT ROOMS, SUSSEX-PLACE.
Mr. Gaskin's Preparatory Classes in the Theory and Practice of Singing (Ladies), Every Monday and Part Singing for Congregational Singing (Ladies), Today Next, at Half-past Two. Gentlemen do. Eight o'clock.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
GRAND COMPETITION IN ATHLETIC SPORTS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1860.
MONSIEUR SATTELLE begs to inform his friends and the public that, assisted by a number of gentlemen (Pupils of his, who have kindly consented to assist him on the occasion), that he intends giving a Grand Display, comprising all the various feats of Pedestrianism, standing high jump, running high jump, standing high jump, Singlestick, standing high jump, running high jump, vaulting with the pole, long leap, running long leap, vaulting with the pole, throwing a cwt. by the ring, throwing a cwt. from the shoulder, throwing a cwt. from the shoulder, throwing the 28lb. jabeg, throwing the 14lb. sledge. Foot race—400 yards. Youths' race—300 yards. Hurdle race—400 yards. Youths' race—300 yards. Half mile, 1 mile, 2 miles, 3 miles, 4 miles, 5 miles, 6 miles, 7 miles, 8 miles, 9 miles, 10 miles, 11 miles, 12 miles, 13 miles, 14 miles, 15 miles, 16 miles, 17 miles, 18 miles, 19 miles, 20 miles, 21 miles, 22 miles, 23 miles, 24 miles, 25 miles, 26 miles, 27 miles, 28 miles, 29 miles, 30 miles, 31 miles, 32 miles, 33 miles, 34 miles, 35 miles, 36 miles, 37 miles, 38 miles, 39 miles, 40 miles, 41 miles, 42 miles, 43 miles, 44 miles, 45 miles, 46 miles, 47 miles, 48 miles, 49 miles, 50 miles, 51 miles, 52 miles, 53 miles, 54 miles, 55 miles, 56 miles, 57 miles, 58 miles, 59 miles, 60 miles, 61 miles, 62 miles, 63 miles, 64 miles, 65 miles, 66 miles, 67 miles, 68 miles, 69 miles, 70 miles, 71 miles, 72 miles, 73 miles, 74 miles, 75 miles, 76 miles, 77 miles, 78 miles, 79 miles, 80 miles, 81 miles, 82 miles, 83 miles, 84 miles, 85 miles, 86 miles, 87 miles, 88 miles, 89 miles, 90 miles, 91 miles, 92 miles, 93 miles, 94 miles, 95 miles, 96 miles, 97 miles, 98 miles, 99 miles, 100 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Admission to the Hall, to defray expenses, 6d and 3d. The Platform free to Clergy of all Denominations, who are earnestly invited to attend. The 900 members of Society are requested to attend, and invite all their friends.
ROBERT HUNT, Secretary,
24, Westmoreland-street.
(Per order)

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.
Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
The Annual Meeting of the Free Anthony will be held (the Lord willing) on THURSDAY NEXT, 16th AUGUST, 1860, in the
INFANTS' SCHOOL-HOUSE, BRAY.
The Chair will be taken at One o'clock.
The PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY, now maintains, clothes, and educates 420 Orphans, which, with 64 who have been approved, but who have died, and 304 who were given up to friends, or otherwise provided for, make a total of 1,419 Orphans to whom this Society has afforded an asylum.
A Deputation from the Society will attend.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
On Friday, the 19th of October next, an Examination will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture.
Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the close of the first Term, but the last Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of Medicine will take place on the 24th of November.
The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 16th of October.
The Council have the power of conferring, at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships, of the value of £40 each—viz., seven in the Faculty of Arts, two in the Faculty of Medicine, and one in the Faculty of Law, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships—viz., fifteen in each of Law, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships—viz., fifteen in Literature, and fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each, six in Medicine, three in Law, and two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each, and four in Agriculture, of the value of £16 each.
The Council is also empowered to award, at the same Examinations, several prizes, varying in value from £10 to £18.
The Queen's College, Galway, is a College of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the certificates of the Council are received for the purposes of Graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine, by the Senate of the University of London.
Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of examination and courses of instruction, may be obtained on application to the Registrar.
(By order of the President)
WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.
Galway, 10th July, 1860.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents,
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, TRINITY-LANE,
DUBLIN.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunde Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fellow—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum where these children among our Protestant institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 110 of these poor orphans.
Last month, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were compelled to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these applicants; there being already 126 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility would be incurred by the shutting out of these children, the Committee will, On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee will incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other hand, refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of these unfortunate mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and unceasing overtures from the Romish Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a helping hand to rescue at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Assured, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each application, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the receive.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £25 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum in addition to their subscriptions. To meet this proposition several contributions for the 21st instant, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection of some funds made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society's Apprentice Class, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under five or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.
I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.,
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue in excess of 140.
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the requisite number, and by it the process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Subscriptions to defray the Expenses of this Appeal can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk.,
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk.,
Honorary Secs.

Contributions already received:—			£	s	d
Lady Griffith,	..	..	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	..	..	5	0	0
A Protestant	..	..	5	0	0
Henry Aitke White, Esq.,	..	..	5	0	0
Miss Pigleton,	..	..	5	0	0
Mrs. Gregory Rotheram,	..	..	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	..	..	5	0	0
Georg: Casey, Esq.,	..	..	2	0	0
Major-General Porter,	..	..	2	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	..	..	2	0	0
C. ...	..	..	2	0	0
A Gentleman,	..	..	2	0	0
Gerar ... Hall,	..	..	2	0	0
A Fr nd to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	..	..	2	0	0
A Fr nd to the Orphan,	..	..	2	0	0
C. Gannon, Esq.,	..	..	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	..	..	2	0	0
K.,	..	..	2	0	0
A. B.,	..	..	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West'	..	..	1	0	0
H. C.,	..	..	1	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	..	..	1	0	0
H. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson,	..	..	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	..	..	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	..	..	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Miss Alexander,	..	..	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
A Protestant,	..	..	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. H ...	..	..	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	..	..	1	0	0
James F., Wright, Esq.,	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	..	..	1	0	0
D. M'Clintock,	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	..	..	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	..	..	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	..	..	1	0	0
A Friend,	..	..	1	0	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	..	..	0	10	0
stamps (Belfast),	..	..	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	..	..	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney,	..	..	0	10	0
Captain A F Graves,	..	..	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	..	..	0	2	6
Anonymous, Bangor	..	..	0	2	6
A K.,	..	..	0	2	6
A Friend,	..	..			
A H,	..	..			

By direction of the Post Office Authorities, the SAILING of the CONNAUGHT is POSTPONED from Tuesday, the 21st, to TUESDAY, the 28th of AUGUST.
THE STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., ... 28th Aug.
Connaught, for New York ... ...
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including utensils and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., H.S. Huntingdon. George W Lloyd, Esq.,
The Honourable C W Moore Richard Cliffe, Esq.
Sayers. Captain Hamilton.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M.P.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; 4 yrs, 11st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st 12lb; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Halter Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 6st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 1st 7lb each. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 5 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Hurdle Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 1st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if unsold, 7lbs allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 21lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 1st each. The winner to be let on moderate terms—Apply to the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

Sermons.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, KINGSTOWN.
SERMONS (in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Rev. Dr. Raffles) will be preached in this Place of Worship on next LORD'S DAY, the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Denham Smith, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, and Seven in the Evening, when collections will be made.
As this Church, whilst sustaining its own ministrations, and employing other agencies, looks for aid from the general public, it is hoped that the presence and liberal aid of the Friends of the Gospel may be enlisted; and the current expenses, and debt of the Church are respectfully solicited to defray the current expenses, and debt of the same time to pay off a considerable debt still due on the late Enlargement.
The amount altogether required is about £200; and although this may appear a large sum yet it is hoped, that by a united effort, the whole may be contributed.
Contributions from those unable to attend will be thankfully acknowledged by the Minister, Rev. J. Denham Smith; Deacons, Mr. Cornish; by the Treasurer, Mr. Henry Lee, Esq., Aladore, Glasgevesy; or by any Member of the Committee.
Kingstown, August, 1860.

Education.

A LADY of Two Sisters, can be received in a superior Ladies' School in the city, as Parlour Boarders. Italian, French, Musical Ministry and a healthy locality are the advantages. Address "M. B.," Mr. Nicholson, 7, Grafton-street.—August 14th, 1860.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Custom

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Bond-street, and 157, REGENT-STREET, Lowther Arcade, begs to call attention to his extensive assortment of Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 11, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest prices.

SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.
Forty different pattern rich Electro-plated Tea Sets, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, and Cream Ewer, gilt inside, at 10s. £4, £5, £6, £7, £8, £9, £10 per set.
Setsof Four Corner Dishes and Covers forming eight best Electro-plated, £6.
Electro-plated Cruet Stands, with Cut Bottles, from 9s to 30s.
Ditto Liqueur Stands, Cut Bottles, from 30s to 60s.
Richly Embossed Plated Cake Baskets, 18s per pair.
First quality Plated Waiters, with Shields, 3s per inch.
New Pattern Plated Cake Baskets, from 28s to £3.
Electro-Plated Table Forks and Spoons, 25s to 32s per doz.
Ditto Dessert Ditto 20s to 25s per doz.
Ditto Tea Spoons, from 12s to 15s per doz.
Rich Plated Tea Kettles, 30s.
Ditto Hot Water Jugs, 20s to 30s.
Ditto Toast Racks, 6s to 15s.
Ditto Coasters, various patterns, 15s to 25s per pair.
Ditto Tea Caddies, 15s to 25s each.
And a general assortment of all the other articles usually made in Electro-Plate equally low. The strongest engagement can be given as to quality,
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Apprehensions of a defective harvest, coupled with disturbing reports from the Continent, gave a weak tone to Consols in London to-day, the decline in that security being rather more than one-eighth per cent. New Threes still stood at the previous rates.

In our local market transactions were restricted to New Threes, the quotations being at yesterday's lowest rates for immediate delivery, and at a slight reduction for the discount.

In Joint-stock Banks, the dealings were in Hibernians, a few of which passed hands at last price, at which they continued in demand. Nationals also were negociated to a limited extent, and at last value; a few shares remaining unsold; and Royals were again in request.

A slight reaction was marked in Atlantic Steam Shares, which fell off in the rality of 50s (issue of 1836), made a further improvement of one-quarter, closing strongly. British and Irish were on sale at the previous rate, buyers holding out for a reduction of one-quarter, and Dublin and Glasgows were on sale at par.

The annual report of Mining Securities appeared very flat, Carysforts having slightly given way, and Connorrees having fallen 1s. 6d. per share, Mining Company of Ireland were on sale at £13, buyers offering one-eighth less. Wicklow Copper Shares were in demand at the previous rate, and a reduced price was offering for General Mines.

Alliance Gas again slightly recovered, the improvement appearing to be steadily maintained. Grand Canal Stock and Patriotic Assurance were in request at the previous quotations.

In Railways, Cork and Bandons made an advance of one and one-quarter per share, the improvement being due to their late amalgamation with the Limerick Company, which has enabled them to pay up the arrears on their Preference Shares. Their position with regard to the West Cork Railways has also tended to enhance the value of their shares. Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords produced last value, closing with buyers. Great Southern Stock was first quoted, exclusive of the recent dividend, at the quotation showing a decline of one-quarter on last price, there being sellers at the reduced rate. Midland Halves again brought £27, at which they appeared steady. There were offers to purchase the £50 shares at last rate, sellers looking for an advance.

Cork and Youghals, Dublin and Belfasts, and Dublin and Kingstown Stock were inquired for at last rates; Dublin and Drogheda were in request at £77, the third shares being on sale at £26; Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was offering.

In Preference, the dealings were in Great Southern Stock, which was negociated minus the half-year's dividend, 9½s, this amount being equivalent to an advance of one-eighth per cent., and in the Londonderry and Enniskillen Halves, which again realised a premium of one-quarter. The other Preference Securities were unaltered in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
New 3 per Cent. Stock	.. ..	92½ ⅛
Ditto for account, 12th September	.. ..	92¾
National Bank	.. ..	63
STEAM.		
Atlantic (Limited)	.. ..	5½
City of Dublin	.. ..	..
Ditto Issue of 1836	.. ..	52½
MINES.		
Cary sfort (Limited)	.. ..	9
Connorree (Limited)	.. ..	19s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance and Consumers Gas	.. ..	9¾ ¼
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	.. ..	5½
Great Southern and Western	.. ..	11½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	.. ..	..
1 c. Half Shares	.. ..	27
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.		
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	..	86¼
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class B	..	12½

On Saturday's business commencement will be at twelve o'clock, and the Stock-brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	..	92	92	92¼	..
Ditto for Account	..	..	..	..	..	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced	..	..	92¾	..	..	..
New 3 per cent. Stock	..	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	..	..	..	..
Bank Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 14.

	OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	.. ..	93¼
Account	.. ..	93¼
New Threes	.. ..	93¼
	NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	.. ..	93¼
Account	.. ..	93¼
New Threes	.. ..	93¼
	1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	.. ..	93¼
Account	.. ..	93¼
New Threes	.. ..	93¼
	2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	.. ..	93¼
Account	.. ..	93¼
New Threes	.. ..	93¼
	CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	.. ..	93¼
Account	.. ..	93¼
New Threes	.. ..	93¼

BOOM BUSINESS.—Exchequer Bills 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 56½; Leeds Northern, 55½; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 16½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124½; London and North Western, 109½; Midland Stock, 129½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 220; Caledonian, 84; Turkish (old), 7½; Great Western, 72½; Mexican, 21½; North British, 45 prem; York and North Midland, 85½; Great Northern 118½; Great Northern, A. 118½; South Eastern, 93½; Account, 93½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 72½; London and South Western, 99½. Consols inactive, and without fluctuation 93¼ to ¾ for account, and 93¾ to ¼ for money. Scrip firm, and prices advanced to a little. Dovers again in demand, also Midland Stock. Contagnos moderate. French without the least business, and dull in tone.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 14.

Amberg, 6½ 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 129½ ⅓; Chester and Holyhead, 52 ⅜; London and North Western, 102¼ ⅓; Eastern Counties, 56 ⅞; London Northern, 55½ ⅓; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 20½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48⅓; Great Northern, 117½ 118½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 46 7; Great Northern A, 118 19; South Eastern, 93½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7¼ ⅛; North British, 64½ .5; Great Western of Canada, 12 7-16 9-16; Great Northern and Western, 114 16; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½ 1; Great Western, 72½ ⅓; York and North Midland, 85½ ⅜. Consols opened 93¼ ⅛, and continued steady at this price till the middle of the day, when they declined to 93⅛, sellers closing so. Shares opened firm, with prices advanced a little, but declined with Consols, and closed a shade firmer. French Rentes come a shade lower, but the last quotation has not yet arrived.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds, to-day, are heavy. Consols have declined about ¼ per cent. The fortnightly settling in the foreign Stocks has commenced to-day, and principally occupied attention. Prices in share market exhibit no material alteration of importance.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse has been very dull, but quotations are improved. Rentes closed at 68, being a rise of one-eighth on yesterday's prices.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds remain dull. Consols opened at the quotations of Saturday, and experienced no change throughout the day. The final prices from Paris shows Bank to-day. The Africa, from New York, has brought £84,000, and the Seine, from the West Indies, £30,000 in gold, and £129,000 in silver. The financial letters from Paris seem to indicate that the prevalence of political dia Italian questions are carried with much anxiety, and for the moment the latter is particularly watched. The rail; way market opened with firmness this morning, but subse quently became less strong.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

Funds to-day were slightly firmer, but stationery. Business was very dull, the explanations promised by Sir G. Wood being awaited. In the share markets, the transactions were likewise limited. News of a decline on the Paris Bourse caused some of the markets to close with rather a dull appearance. There was a fair demand for money at the bank. The payment of more than a million into the bank, just effected by the East Indian Railway Company, is equivalent, in its effect upon the markets, to a Government loan of that amount. The wheat market to-day was quiet at last Monday's prices. At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. D. and J. Clarke, tanners and curriers, of Kidderminster, the estate was shown to exhibit about four shillings in the pound. It was understood at the close of the meeting, that proceedings in open bankruptcy will be instituted as soon as practicable. In the Bankruptcy Court to-day, Messrs. Hooper and Francis, tanners, of Bermondsey, were adjudicated bankrupts. Mr. Burelot, leather factor, of Billiter-street, has stopped payment with liabilities amounting to £40,000.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

There is very little improvement to notice in the state of trade, business still continuing dull; but, notwithstanding its depressed condition for some time past, and the small prospects that existed of an early change for the better, our Irish traders, we are happy to say, have held their ground firmly, and have maintained their credit generally, almost unimpaired. This is especially remarkable in regard to the leather trade, considering the heavy and numerous failures on the other side of the channel; and another house, with liabilities up to £40,000, is to-day reported to have stopped payment. In the North of Ireland there appears to be a shade more of activity, and stocks of linens are kept from accumulating. For the foreign markets there is more doing, and prices are firm; and, having regard to the present high cost of raw material, rates can hardly be lowered without loss to the producers, whose profits are now small. With respect to the English markets, the movement in cotton, in Liverpool, has not been felt at Manchester, where the warehouses of the wealthy buyers for goods in the latter place; but, when their terms were accepted, the latter were found to be fully as low as any previously offered; in this way, however, a fair amount of business was done in cloth, but in yarns there was not much effected. Lower counts of mule and water-twist continues relatively better to sell than higher numbers, and are steadier in price. Extra-hard, firm and scarce; but in other kinds of yarns and cloths the market is dull, and to some extent against producers in prices.

The state of the cotton market is beginning to cause some anxiety among discounters, the stock at Liverpool being now so considerable, and the value—nearly twelve millions of money—having been paid for mostly in bills, which are renewed and kept floating about, the demand for money in the London discount market has been somewhat irregular, and, perhaps, less active than has lately been the case; but, nevertheless, the Lombard-street rates are now generally 4 per cent., only exceptional instances of the quotation 3½ per cent. being mentioned; and there is an impression abroad that it is not unlikely that the minimum rate of the Bank of England will be advanced to 4½ per cent., and capitalists are already looking to high rates. From among other causes, the supposition that the harvest besides being late, will be deficient, which will involve a large expenditure for foreign supplies; but a few weeks of fine weather would tend to modify these expectations. The accounts, just published, of the Bank of France, exhibit an increase of £420,000 in the bills discounted for the past month.

Wool—The Colonial wool sales in London progress satisfactorily; biddings continue to be active, and full prices obtained. In other parts of England also, there is a fair demand for nearly all kinds of foreign wool, at full quotations. The supplies are, however, scanty, and consumption in the manufacturing districts large. The export trade is also showing some signs of activity. In our market there is no change to notice.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool cotton market for this week is rather more favourable, having been an active and firm demand, and some descriptions having recovered as much as ⅛ to ¼ per lb., with a further tendency in a satisfactory direction.

The following is from the circular of a firm in the trade:—"A decided improvement has taken place in the cotton market during the past week, more especially towards the close, and sales to a large extent have taken place both here and in Liverpool. The demand has been general on the part of the trade and exporters, with some little on speculation, but being freely met by holders, very little alteration in prices has occurred, except in the lower qualities of American, which had been most depressed, and are now 1-8 per lb. higher. In East India but little change has taken place. The sales here for the week consist of 3,000 Surat, 2½d. to 4¼d. ord. to good fair Dholleras; a few very good, 4¼d.; 1,300 Madras, 3d. to 4¼d. ord. to fully fair Tinnevelly; 2,700, to 3¾d., very mid, to fair Western; total, 4,300, bales."

Hemp dull.

Hops more saleable, and terms higher.

Flax—The process of pulling has commenced in some districts in Ireland, and the most favourable reports are being received, both as to quality and quantity. The supply of flax now brought to market is very small, and for hand-scutched parcels prices are generally from 5s. 9d. to 8s., and for milled 7s. to 11s.

Hides—The public sales of East India hides in London have established an improvement of ¼d. to ½d. per lb., and have evidenced a more healthy state of the trade generally.

Colonial Produce—The demand for sugar in our market has improved, and a reasonable expectation is entertained of business in this article becoming more animated. This remark applied also to refined, which is now in good request, at firm prices. Tea is, however, still on the decline; and the whiskey trade is still depressed. In the London market several of the leading descriptions of spirits have been more largely dealt in during the past week, and prices, for the most part, have undergone steadily. Importers of sugars are less disposed to sell, whilst the trade seemed more desirous of replenishing their stocks at present rates, the prospects being regarded as against them, and in favour of the growers. The following are the present PRICES RATES obtained here—for crystallised Demerara, 42s to 46s; and for grocery Madras, 38s to 42s 6d.—On yesterday a mixed cargo of Havana brought 31s; and one of Porto Rico, 27s 3d. Of coffee only moderate supplies are brought forward, for which there is a steady sale, at full rates; at auction, good ordinary native Ceylon sells from 61s to 61s 6d, and one lot went to 62s. The tea trade in London is, however, still exceedingly dull, and the China advices have had no perceptible influence; at public sales scented teas were sold at slightly lower prices. The apprehensions respecting the harvest, and the rumours of disease in the potatoes, have again stimulated the demand for rice, and with considerable transactions, prices have again advanced from 3d to 6d per cwt; at auction 1,400 bags Bengal were sold for 14s 9d, and 14s 6d was bid and refused. Saltpetre has also improved in value from 6d to 1s, on the news of a rise in prices, and an absorption of supplies for Government requirements at Calcutta. Spices continue to advance, likewise, become dearer by about 2s per cwt., a renewed demand having sprung up from unfavourable crop reports. As to oils, cocoa-nut is firm, and seed-oils have advanced from the increased cost of production; linseed is again dearer, as also rape, and olive has become more saleable. As regards tallow, the heavy arrivals have at length effected its value, to the extent of about 1s per cwt., and the market is flat. The London prices of to-day are—P.Y.C. spot, 52s, last three months, 52s; January to March, 52s 6d.

Provisions—The butter trade is somewhat heavy in London, and prices are barely sustained. Irish butter was very flat during last week, and although prices were lowered by 1s. per cwt., there seemed no disposition to purchase at the decline, and foreign also fell 2s. per cwt. Bacon, on the contrary, from the supply falling short, was quickly bought up, at an advance of 1s per cwt. In our market, prices of butter range from 104s to 120s. per lb.

Potatoes—There was a large attendance of the trade at our market this morning, and rates were from 3s. to 4s. per cwt.

Hay—This market was also large, and there was hardly any alteration in prices.

Cattle—In London market, the supply was moderate, and prime beasts, sheep, and lambs, were accordingly about ¼d per lb. dearer, and other descriptions brought full rates. In Liverpool there was about the same number of cattle as at last week's market, but the supply of sheep and lambs was small; the demand was very good, at full prices for each. At the former, the supply consisted of 5,979 beasts; 32,800 sheep and lambs; 559 calves, and 300 pigs; and at Liverpool, there were offered for sale, 2,464 beasts, and 11,928 sheep.

Grain, &c.—The weather during the past week was very unsettled both in France and in England, and the markets were, in consequence, very firm, with prices tending upward. In the former country the rains have been particularly unfavourable for getting in the crops, which have been cut in several districts, and it is feared that the new wheat will be much injured. The bulk of the latter, it is also apprehended, will be light in weight, and under the average per bushel. Generally speaking, the latest advices represent an advance in wheat and flour in most markets, from the causes above alluded to; and it is expected that prices will be higher on the opening of the trade, about September. One of the leading French journals is already calling attention to the possibility of a scarcity of corn. In the English markets, trade also ruled firmly at the close of last week, wheat being on the advance in several, from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, but buyers were not disposed to give the prices asked, and, accordingly restricted their purchases to the supply of pressing wants. Indian corn was also firm, 1s. to 2s. over the previous week's prices, owing, in some degree, to additional reports of potato blight. At Mark-lane on yesterday, the supply of home-grown wheat was small, but business was slow, sellers holding for an advance of 1s. per quarter; there was a good trade, however, in foreign at the previous Monday's rates. For flour 1s. per sack advance was asked. Oats also improved, and barley was in good request, at full prices. The demand for floating cargoes is not now so active, but there is no reduction, nevertheless, in prices of wheat cargoes, and Indian corn is held for more money. At Leeds, and at Liverpool to-day, wheat was dearer, and a good business was done in that article in both markets. Indian corn and oats were likewise on the advance in the latter market. In our Corn Exchange to-day there was an improved demand for wheat, which brought full prices, and oats were also in fair request; but the sales of Indian corn were of a more retail character. In prices there is no quotable alteration from last week's currencies. There has not been any foreign arrival at our port since Friday, on which day two cargoes were reported, the one containing 2,400 quarters of wheat, and the other 1,300 quarters of barley. The following are the returns of ports of call during last week, viz., 8 cargoes of wheat, 4 of Indian corn, 4 of barley, 1 of oats, 1 of beans, and 1 of linseed.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 13.—With fair supplies of foreign wheat and flour last week, the other arrivals were moderate. There was no corn exported. Of English wheat there were 990 quarters; of foreign, 19,586 quarters. The supplies from Kent and Essex this morning were very short, and samples went off steadily at former rates. There was a good attendance of country buyers, who made fair purchases of foreign in all qualities, choice parcels commanding former quotations. The supply of country flour was 14,972 sacks. Foreign was in limited supply, were held at last week's prices, but the finest description of English was in good request, and sold more readily at full prices. Town qualities unchanged, top price remaining 44s. Of British barley, 2,000 quarters, and of foreign, 7,905 quarters. There was a steady trade in all qualities as during the previous rates, the most choice parcels commanding former quotations. The whole supply of oats was 11,761 quarters—English, 640 quarters English, 267 quarters Irish, and 10,854 quarters foreign. The late heavy supplies being mostly disposed of, and nothing, though showing from the delivery of waters, cargoes on sale considerably realised more money. Of native beans there were 175 quarters; of foreign, 1,415 qrs. There was a fair demand for both English and foreign, at good prices. Of peas the supply was 61 qrs., per rail exclusively. The long-continued short supplies have created more demand for foreign white, both for feeding and boiling, at 1s to 2s per qr. advance. The linseed supply was 14,960 qrs., with 781 qrs. exported. Prices were well maintained for such, with a sale for cake. In seeds but little was doing. Trefoil and rapeseed were very firm. Of canary in small demand. Mustard was held at 70s to 90s per cwt. Other seeds unaltered in value.

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 990 qrs., per rail exclusively. The long-continued short supplies have created more demand for foreign white, both for feeding and boiling, at 1s to 2s per qr. advance. The linseed supply was 14,960 qrs., with 781 qrs. exported. Prices were well maintained for such, with a sale for cake. In seeds but little was doing. Trefoil and rapeseed were very firm. Of canary in small demand. Mustard was held at 70s to 90s per cwt. Other seeds unaltered in value.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The past week has been one of unusual excitement, in consequence of the very unsettled weather which has been experienced on the greater portion of the growing districts, and the consequent serious alarm as to the ultimate yield. We have had, during the past week, a succession of very heavy falls of rain, accompanied with strong winds, which in many districts have been very severe, and have done much injury to the standing crops, which is now ripe, would have been cut. A good deal of barley has been secured in a fine state, but the bulk of the growing wheat crop remains very much exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, which is now very generally damaged, and a good deal is still out, which, if the present unfavourable season continues, must, in many cases, be materially damaged, and a good deal is still out, which very great change, as might have been expected from the unfavourable season, threaten to be as bad a crop as ever was known. Many places that were looking fair last week have suffered severely from the heavy rains and tempestuous weather which has prevailed during the past week, and the general impression is that the yield of this season, though the actual deficiency in the crop will not be so great as in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, will be found to be considerably under the average of ordinary seasons, and, consequently, the surplus wheat of foreign countries would not be likely to be required to make up the void of this season, though the liberal shipments from America and France during the month of July, and probably also during August, will, to a great extent, make up the deficiency in their general weight. For prime qualities, however, the demand is steady, and the quotations of many districts the receipts, free of dull markets. In the country, supplies in many districts have been very short, and the average rates very little altered, the rather dearer quotations being obtained for the finest qualities. In Scotland, however, the harvest was considerably forwarded, and produced an increased supply of wheat. Odessa also has been influenced upwards by advices from the West, notwithstanding the favourable character of the harvest in Southern Russia. But America, more especially the Western States, being unusually well off this season, prices there have somewhat given way.

The arrivals of wheat last August were 15 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were of Indian corn, and 4 cargoes maize.

The business reported was—English, 9 cargoes wheat, 2 Marianopoli, at 54s 6d; 1 Odessa Ghirka, at 52s; 2 Galatz, at 49s to 49s 6d; 2 Taganrog, at 46s 6d to 47s 6d; 1 Berdianski, at 54s 6d; and 1 Sevastopol, at 52s 6d. All the maize arrived—viz., 13 cargoes, 3 Danubian barley, 1 Egyptian beans, and 1 Egyptian peas, were held at 33s, with an option; 2 of

he Rev. Evan Nepean, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, and rector of Heydon with Irmingland, near Reepham, Norfolk. The rev. gentleman graduated at Cambridge in 1828, but his name does not appear on the list of those who took honours.

THANKS.

From the Committee of the Orphan Refuge—A Widow's Mite 10s, per the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg.

From Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for the following, per the Rev. J. S. Bell—Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, £3; Thomas Drew, Esq., £1. Collected by Miss Mary Stamper—Miss Smith, Liverpool, £5; Mrs. Chisholm, £1 1s.; G. Alley, Esq., 10s.; R. Smith, Esq., 5s.; Miss M'Grath, 2s. 6d.; A Friend, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Stamper, £1 1s.; the Misses Stamper, £2 2s.; Anonymous, 2s. 6d.

THE ARMY.

The following reinforcements are directed to embark at Gravesend for Calcutta on the dates mentioned, in the vessels chartered by the Hon. Council for India, in order to that effect having been yesterday received at Chatham Garrison:—viz., 203 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, in the Louisa, to embark on Friday next, the 17th inst.; 259 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 73rd Regiment, to embark in the Goshorn on the 18th inst. The names of the officers who accompany the above troops to India have already appeared in the Times.

On Monday morning the East India troopship Matilda Wattenbach, 954 tons, Captain Denkin, which arrived in the Thames, from Calcutta, on the previous day, with wounded and disabled troops on board, disembarked her military invalids at Customs-house Quay, Gravesend, under the direction of the officer appointed for that purpose. The Matilda Wattenbach, after embarking her troops to the number of 720 non-commissioned officers and men of nearly every cavalry and infantry regiment serving in India, sailed from Calcutta on the 22nd of March, touched at St. Helena on the 19th of June, and left the Cape of Good Hope, the entire passage to Gravesend occupying 142 days, including detentions.

The following officers were passengers:—Capt. J. Hare and Lieut. A. Morgan, 60th Rifles; Lieut. A. G. E. Morley, 43rd Light Infantry; and Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Oliver, M.D., who was in medical charge of the troops.

Mr. Anderson, superintendent of her Majesty's rifled ordnance at Woolwich, on Monday resumed his duties after a short absence on survey of the various departmental branches of the war establishment. In passing from the railway station at Dover at the moment of the lamentable catastrophe at Archcliff Fort battery, on Thursday last, in company with another gentleman attached to the establishment, a huge fragment of the broken gun passed with great rapidity over his companion's head, giving them the ominous announcement of the occurrence. The Armstrong establishment at Woolwich, extensively engaged in manufacturing the 100-pounder guns, continues to progress without the slightest interruption. The first batch of that class of ordnance is in a forward state of preparation, and will be completed about the end of September.

THE NAVY.

The following appointments were made on Monday, at the Admiralty:—Captain J M Hayes to the Tartar, commissioned; Commander Sholto Douglas to the Espoir, recommissioned; Arthur J Ireland, acting assist-surg, to the Hazard; John Fisher, assistant-surgeon, additional, to the Fugard; Peter Comrie, assistant-surgeon, to the Centurion; James R Anderson, assistant-surgeon, to the Cambridge; W J Bennett, assistant-surgeon, additional, to the Victory; D Smyth, assistant-surgeon, to the Haslar Hospital; Richard Hoyland and W H Carr, assist.-surgeons to the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marines; Thomas K Turren, to the Plymouth division of the Royal Marines; Henry Brown, first-class assist.-engineer, to the Fisgard, for charge of the machinery of the Spiteful; Matthew Litt, acting second-class assist.-engineer, to the Cumberland, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Victor; Owen Douglas and Thomas George Sanders, acting third-class assist.-engineers, to the Asia; and John Richardson, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

FRANCE.

The Emperor will return to Paris to-morrow.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, AUGUST 14.—It may be positively stated that during the Conference at Toeplitz, the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent had before them a memorandum elaborated with their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, containing all the questions on which an understanding between Austria and Prussia was desirable, setting forth the motives for the same; thus the august negociators examined one question after another, and came to a definite agreement thereupon. Although no act or protocol was signed, formal and mutual engagements, nevertheless, exist between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.

The olive crop promises well, and the yield will be abundant. Oidium threatens to commit ravages as extensive as in any of the last nine years. In many districts of the South the wheat crop is a good average one, both as to quantity and quality.

ANIMUS OF THE PAPAL MERCENARIES.

The *Opinione* publishes, on authority, a statement of the subalterns of the first foreign battalion of the Holy See, declaring that their superior officers have advised them not to desert, promising that, on the slightest raising of the population which might occur at Perugia, they would allow them to sack the town.

The *Maziore*, of Florence, announces that Joseph Mazzini is in Tuscany at present.

HUNGARY.

The news from Hungary received at Vienna continues to cause disquietude. General Benedek finds the task of tranquillising the population inexecutable without important concessions, and wishes to retire from his post of Governor.

GERMANY AND BAVARIA.

The *German Gazette* of Frankfort says it appears that, in fact, there exists between the two States a convention, in virtue of which Bavaria will, in case of need, supply troops to occupy the German provinces of Austria, and, perhaps, even afford more efficacious assistance.

SPAIN.

MADRID, AUGUST 13.—The National Union accuses the Carlists of seditiously intriguing to bring about the annexation of Catalonia to France. 30,000,000 reals of the indemnity have arrived from Morocco.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

NAPLES, AUGUST 13.—The Court party insist upon the proclamation of a state of siege at Naples, with which the Government has refused to comply.

GARIBALDI THREATENED BY AUSTRIA.

The *Patrie* says:—We have reason to believe it to be quite true that an Austrian note has declared that, in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of the Kingdom of Naples, or organising an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria would not wait for the attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldians in whatever point of the mainland it might be necessary.

NEAPOLITAN ARMY.

The official *Gazette* of Turin states that the Neapolitan army is divided into three corps at present, one of 25,000 in Calabria, another of 30,000, and a third of 40,000 men between Capua and Gaeta. Papers bearing the printed inscription "Turr, sent by Garibaldi, has come to an understanding with Kossuth, the day approaches" have been circulated at Mantua.

RUSSIA, GREECE, AND SYRIA.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* says great agitation against Turkey prevails in parts of the Russian Empire, particularly at Moscow.

The Greek clergy are preaching up a holy war, crying out for Russians to avenge Christian blood.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

LONDONDERRY, TUESDAY.—The Montreal Co.'s. (ss) North Briton, from Quebec on the 4th inst., arrived in Lough Foyle at an early hour this morning, and having landed all her mails on board the tender in waiting, she proceeded to Liverpool. The North Briton passed the (s) Canadian on the 6th inst. The steamer Asia, from Liverpool and Illinois, from Southampton, had arrived out. Northern Light, from Aspinwall, on the 25th, with California advices to the 11th July, and nearly a million of specie, had arrived.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

The interior of Salvador had been visited by severe earthquakes, and it was reported that St. Vincent was destroyed.

THE GREAT EASTERN—GROSS MISMANAGEMENT.

The excursion of the Great Eastern to Cape May turned out successfully as regards the performance of the ship, but, in all other respects, very unfortunate; nearly three-fourths of the passengers had to sleep on deck, including many ladies, no accommodation being prepared below on account of the intoxication of the stewards. The provisions also ran out, ice water was not to be had by the majority, and even facilities for washing were entirely ignored; 25 cents were paid for a glass to drink, and one dollar for a basin full. Immense indignation prevailed, and a large number of the passengers returned home by way of Philadelphia. An indignation meeting was held on board denouncing the whole affair as a "gigantic swindle." The Great Eastern sailed from New York for Old Point Comfort, on 2nd inst.; not over ten took passage in her; she is expected to return on 12th inst., and leave for England, via Halifax, on the 16th.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH, VIA FARTHER POINT.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Halifax by rail on the 2nd for Windsor and Huntsport, at both of which places he was warmly received, and sailed from Huntsport on board the Styx for St. John's. His Royal Highness landed at St. John's, N.B., at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, and was received by a great concourse of people in a most enthusiastic manner; 2,000 school children ran up to the gate, sang the National Anthem and strewed the ground with flowers. Members of Government, several members of the Legislature, and others dined with the Prince in the evening. The whole of the West India squadron accompanied his Royal Highness to Quebec.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, AUG. 3.—Flour receipts, 929 barrels; State and Western without change, but a little more active; sales, 10,000 barrels, Southern steady. Canadian quiet, steady. Wheat a shade better, with rather more inquiry; sales, 20,000 bushels. Corn firmer; sales 25,000 bushels. Oats steady; Southern and Jersey, 37c to 39c. Pork steady, and sales small. Lard firm, and sales small. Stock dull, and generally lower. Nothing new to notice in money or exchange.

MONTREAL, AUG. 4TH.—Messrs. Howard and Morgan report:—Flour firm; sales for consumption during last few days, 15,000, No. 1; superfine, 545 to 550; receipts trifling. Wheat not offering on spot, 117 to 120 would be accepted for new Chicago, for delivery. Persian good; demand 75 to 87 per 66lbs. Ashes—Receipts large; Pots dull, at 5.80. Pearls quiet and nominal at 5.90. Weather during the week cool, with occasional showers. Accounts of crops from all parts of the country continue satisfactory.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting was held to-day at noon. The report recommended a dividend of three per cent., which was adopted.

HOME CIRCUIT.

GUILFORD, AUGUST 14.—The Sheriff has been fined £500 a second time, for having illegally caused placards to be circulated, protesting against the proceedings of Mr. Justice Blackburne, in ordering the people out of court.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE inquired whether vessels of war were to be sent to Smyrna, and other places in Syria, where disturbances were expected, for the protection of British interests, and of the inhabitants in general. He had received information touching the great probability of an outbreak at those places, and even at Constantinople itself. He had further received a letter from Constantinople, urging the European Government of France and England to take the opportunity of bringing about reforms in the Turkish administration. The Syrian disturbances were not due to mere local causes, but to the mismanagement and weakness of the Turkish authorities.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that especial orders had been sent out to station ships of war at Smyrna. Although no particular ships have been mentioned, Admiral Martin had a large force at his disposal, and had been instructed to afford assistance wherever it was required. He was fully alive to the necessity of protecting Smyrna, the population of which contained so large a proportion of Christians. As soon as tranquillity was restored, the Powers would use every effort to effect a reform in the Turkish Administration.

The Marquis of NORMANBY expressed his gratification at this statement.

THE GRECIAN LOAN.

In reply to a further question from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE,

Lord WODEHOUSE said that a commission, composed of the representatives of England, France, and Russia, had inquired into the state of the finances of Greece, in reference to the payment of the loan guaranteed by those Powers. The report had been laid before the House of Commons; he would produce it for the information of their lordships.

Some formal business was transacted, and

The House adjourned at 7-10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—YESTERDAY.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

At the morning sitting, the Report of the Committee on the East India Loan was brought up, and leave was given to introduce a Bill founded on it.

PERSONAL MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. JAMES asked the Chief Commissioner of Works whether the report, which appeared in the newspapers, was true, that he had addressed a large assembly in Kensington Gardens, in favour of the new ride.

Mr. COWPER replied, he was strolling through the Gardens, when he heard a socialist orator addressing a crowd, and denouncing the aristocracy in general, and himself in particular, especially in reference to his conduct with regard to the new ride. As soon as the orator had finished he certainly did jump upon the bench, and replied to the observations. This, he contended, was the correct and manly course, and he trusted that the House would think with him.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and voted several items of the Civil Service Estimates, as well as a vote of £1,000,000, to make up Exchequer Bonds falling due next November.

In the evening sitting the Consolidated Fund £10,000,000 Bill was read a third time and passed.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

On the motion for going into committee of Supply,

SIR J. PAKINGTON moved a resolution to the effect that the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of education ought to be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different masses of schools recognised by the minutes of the Committee of Council, and that ragged and industrial schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, are, therefore, entitled to a larger amount of aid than they at present receive. Under the present system these schools fail in producing the good which ought to be expected of them, and he urged the Government to take more effectual steps in furtherance of education, necessary to the well-being and morality of the population.

Mr. BLACK seconded the motion, pointing out the immense advantages produced by the establishment of ragged and industrial schools in Scotland, and its perfect success in England.

Mr. ADDERLY opposed the motion, on the ground that if it was adopted, there was no guarantee whatever that the grant should be properly applied.

Mr. BRISCOE supported the resolution.

Mr. A. MILLS said, if these schools were shut up, the burden which was now borne by private benevolence, would be thrown entirely upon the State.

Mr. CAVE observed that the reason why the promoters of these schools did not certify under the Industrial Schools Act, was, that they became liable to have children guilty of some crimes, sent there by the magistrates, which gave the schools a penal character. The management of such certified schools ought to be transferred to the Home Office.

Mr. HENLEY observed that the great question was, whether the penal element could be separated from the industrial schools. The present system, it was admitted, did not reach those classes for which it was intended, and the object of one who desired its alteration, was very wide, and went to the root of the educational system of the country. He could not support a general proposition so great as that involved in the resolution which professed to enlarge the present system, so as to reach the existing gap, unless similar guarantees of management were given as those which now existed in schools of a higher class under the management of the Privy Council. Care should be especially taken lest a purely secular education was given to those who more particularly required religious teaching. The right hon. member then entered into an obvious citation of details, shewing the inequalities of the present system as applied to different counties of England, declaring the insufficiency of the anomalies, and in certain cases the unpopularity of the State provision for national education under existing organisation.

Mr. LOWE explained the measure that had been adopted towards extending the benefits of the educational grant, and contended that no sect or denomination were practically excluded from the privileges which Parliament had intended to confer under the control of the Committee of the Privy Council. No limit should be allowed to restrict the way of the Educational advantages which the Legislature intended to confer by its liberal grants of public money.

On a division the amendment was negatived.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when

Mr. LOWE explained in much detail the various items of expenditure which the Council for Education had appropriated out of the grant of last year, and contemplated appropriating of the grant, amounting to £198,167, which Parliament had been asked to vote for. For the current twelve months the amount of the grant was not less by £38,753 than that voted in 1859, owing to some excess in the expenditure upon buildings, and some other exceptional cases. The number of schools brought under inspection during the present year was 171, while not less than 3,753 additional scholars were now receiving instruction in the establishment, whose managers had placed themselves in connection with the Committee of Council and participating in the Parliamentary grant.

The votes were agreed to, as were a series of subsequent votes amidst a miscellaneous discussion, which occupied nearly the whole of the sitting.

The House adjourned at 2-20 p.m.

RADCLIFFE RACES.

Radcliffe Plate—Honeymoon, 1; Teddington, 2; Adelaide, 3.

Grey de Wilton Handicap—Duplicity, 1; Tams Deer, 2. Stewards'—Lazy Lass, 1; Rosamond, 2.

EGHAM RACES.

Ankerwyke Stakes—Contention, 1; Stanley, 2; My Uncle, 3. Five ran.

Stand Plate—Contention, 1; Rattlesnake, 2. Ten ran.

Surrey and Middlesex—Cagliari, 1; Eltham Beauty, 2; Plumper, 3. Seven ran.

Runnymede Stakes—Francesatelli, 1; Sparta, 2; Margery, 3. Ten ran.

King John Stakes—Nemesis, 1; Little Lady, 2; Lunedower, 3. Nine ran.

THE GALWAY LINE.—For some unknown reason the Post-office authorities have postponed the day of sailing of the Connaught from the 21st to the 28th inst. Over 300 passengers have already been booked, a large number of whom will be considerably inconvenienced by the change in the departure of the steamer.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—The improved state of the weather has added largely to the attendance at these popular gardens, at which every evening a varied programme of amusements is presented. Last, but not least, on each evening is a grand display of fireworks, under the especial direction of Mr. T. Kirby, the spirited lessee of the gardens, whose benefit takes place this evening, when the entertainments will be even more attractive than usual.

REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.—A review of the troops at the Curragh is expected to take place to-day.

WICKLOW RACES.—These races will come off to-morrow and Friday, and are expected to afford excellent sport.

ATHLETIC GAMES.—As will be perceived by advertisement, Mr. Sattelle, the proprietor of the celebrated Gymnasium, purposes having on the 20th of August, a series of athletic games in the Rotundo Gardens. Should the weather prove auspicious, it is probable the sports will be of a most interesting character.

DUBLIN LIBRARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the schoolrooms, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, at a quarter past eight o'clock, when Mr. John Leary will read a paper on "Geology and Scripture." Visiters (especially young men) are invited to attend.

SOUTH DUBLIN LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS, Leeson-street.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 13th of August, 1860:—No. of depositors, 272; amount lodged, £13 14s. 3d.; new accounts opened, 42; No. of withdrawals, 38; amounts withdrawn, £13 1s. 7d.; total number of deposits to this date, 1,587; total amounts lodged, £466 14s. 9d.

BOOTERSTOWN SCHOOLHOUSE.—The annual meeting, in behalf of the Hibernian Bible Society, will be held in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, on tomorrow (Thursday) evening, commencing at seven o'clock, when a deputation will attend, and give interesting details of the circulation of the Word of God.

The Ossianic Society has elected D. Lindsay Macafee, B.A., Q.C.B., of the Middle Temple, Esq., to be a member.

COUNTY SURVEYORSHIP OF TIPPERARY.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed John Leslie Worrall, Esq., C.E., to be county surveyor of the county of Tipperary (South Riding), vice William H. Deane, Esq., removed to East Tyrone.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 11th day of August, 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £210 9s 7d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £108 4s 3d—Total, £318 13s 10d. Traffic for corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £187 19s 6d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £83 19s 2d—Total, £271 18s 8d.

NAPOLEON'S COACHMAN AT ST. HELENA.—There is now residing at Farmstead, James Cooper, in his 80th year. In his aged veteran attended Napoleon during his confinement in St. Helena. He has no pension, and has had to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door.

THE POISONING AT ANTRIM.—On Monday the grand jury at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday found a true bill against Thomas Winslow for the wilful murder of Mrs. James. The counsel retained in this case are Mr. Bliss, Q.C., Attorney-General for the County Palatine, and Mr. J. B. Aspinall, for the prosecution; and for the defence, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Mr. Littler, and Mr. Fenwick. The trial will be the last on the criminal side.

A CARGOAL WEDDING.—On Thursday, the 26th instant, at the marriage of the Rev. F. Hingeston, rector of Ringmore, Devon, and Martha Jane, only child of the Rev. H. Randolph, of Bruton, the service was full choral. The priest's portion was intoned by the Rev. F. Randolph uncle of the bride, the amens and responses being taken up by the choir. The marriage, as far as the "Blessing," was performed in the body of the church, after which the choir commenced the 128th Psalm to a Gregorian tune; and during the chant the procession moved slowly forward to the altar, the ministering priest and the Rev. J. White, the incumbent leading, and the bridegroom and bride, with their train, following in order. After the exhortation, which was said in monotone by the incumbent, the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, also chorally. The large church was crowded.—*Western Flying Post.*

CURIOUS MODE OF TRAVELLING.—Rosetti and I set out for Rio Grande. Our journey was to be performed on horseback, to my great delight and pleasure. We travelled, as it is called, *a escotero*, which for rapidity leaves the post far behind. Suppose there are two, three, or four of the party; they travel with a score of horses accustomed to follow those that are mounted; when the traveller feels that his nag is fatigued he dismounts, passes his saddla on to the back of another free horse, mounts, gallops three or four leagues, then quits it for another, and so on, till the time they have fixed on for halting; the fatigued horse get rest during the journey by being delivered from their saddles and riders. During the short halt horses make for the purpose of changing their horses the whole herd snap a few bunches of grass and drink, if there is any water; the real repasts are made only twice a day, morning and evening.—*Garibaldi's Autobiography, edited by Dumas.*

LARGE ADDER.—On Friday we were shown a large specimen of this reptile, which had been killed some days ago on the island of Arran by a gentleman, one of a pleasure party sojourning there. During his perambulations his attention was attracted to the reptile, which was in chase of a rat, which it suddenly attacked and in an instant stunned to death. It then neatly dressed its prey with a coating of slime, and immediately after devoured it. The cook made a noose on a line attached to a rod, and, as the reptile reared itself and hissed, he dexterously placed the noose round its neck and strangled it.—*Falkirk Herald.*

THE ROAD MURDER.—The *Western Press* of Saturday says the police are still prosecuting their inquiries, but nothing new has transpired. When the question was put to Elizabeth Gough, the nursemaid, as to whether she thought Miss Constance committed the foul crime, she, in a remarkably positive manner, repeated that it was not Miss Constance; and on being pressed for her opinion, when so positive about one, as to who was the perpetrator, she merely said it was done by somebody in the house. The nursemaid, we are informed, has become quite pale and thin to what she was a few weeks ago, appearing to be anxious about something, and she has given notice of her intention to quit Mr. Kent's service. The housemaid also has given notice to leave, but it is in consequence of a complaint she is suffering from in the knee. In her last examination before the magistrates, it will be remembered that the nursemaid said she was not aware that the blanket was thickly stained. She considered boy's body brought into the kitchen wrapped in a blanket, and she explained that she had not missed the article owing to its being usually out of sight, between the sheet and the counterpane. But Benger, the man who found the body, the parish constable, and the county policeman, all declare they heard her distinctly say, while the search was being made, that the child had been carried away in a blanket. A strange enough, Mr. Kent, who left his house on the dead body was found on the Saturday m.., told the turnpike-keeper, on his way to Trowbridge, and a woman at the Trowbridge police-station, that his child had been carried off in a blanket. There is a little discrepancy in her statement as to her reading a chapter in the Bible. In her room is a copy of the New Testament only, which is comprised in a small edition of the Church service, and there is no Bible there. It has not been ascertained whether Mr. or Mrs. Kent heard any knock at their bedroom-door but that to which a reply was made, and when the awful discovery was revealed.

GARIBALDI AND HIS DEBTOR.—As I was forced to leave before evening, I had no time to lose; and it was urgent for me to be paid before I quitted Maldonato, seeing that it would be much more difficult absent than present. Consequently, towards nine o'clock in the evening I ordered preparations to be made for sailing, and placing my pistols in my belt, I threw my cloak over my shoulders, and walked quietly towards the residence of my merchant. It was a magnificent monlight night, so that I saw my man from a distance enjoying the air at the door of his house. He also saw me, recognised me, and made a sign with his hand to go back, indicating to me that I was in danger. I pretended not to see his sign, but walking straight up to him, and placing a pistol to his breast, "My money!" said I. He wanted to enter into an explanation, but at the third repetition of the two words, "My money!" he desired me to come in and counted down the 2,000 patagons he owed me. I replaced my pistol in my belt, took my bag on my back, and returned to the goelette without having been the least in the world concerned. At eleven o'clock we raised our anchor, and set out to ascend the Plata.—*Garibaldi's Autobiography, edited by Dumas.*

SITES OF TYRE AND SIDON.—M. Renan, member of the French Institute, has been charged by the Emperor Napoleon with the mission of endeavour to discover the sites of Tyre and Sidon. He had an audience sometime back of his Majesty, and is to leave with his family in October.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE OF BEES.—The inhabitants of the New Forest in the neighbourhood of Ringwood have long been acquainted with an eccentric character, named William Quaker, who some years ago quitted his farm, leaving the standing crop in the waggons, until both the homestead, the grain, and the waggons fell into complete decay, and erected a wretched hovel on some property belonging to the Earl of Normanton, at Ashley Heath, where he was locally designated the forest "Robinson Crusoe." At this place he turned his attention to bee keeping, a profitable investment, on an extensive scale. The bees proved a great annoyance to a neighbouring farmer, who represented the inconvenience to which he was subjected to the Earl of Normanton, but neither entreaty nor the offer of money or another piece of land on the part of the noble earl's agents could induce Cutler to move from the land where he had chosen to pitch his tent, and he had held possession for a dozen years—viz., from May 2, 1848. A warrant of ejectment was recently obtained in the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Robert Davy, solicitor, of Ringwood; and it was placed for execution in the hands of Mr. Lisle, of Southampton, the sheriff's officer. It authorised him, at the suit of the Right Hon. the Earl of Normanton, against William Cutler, to take possession of a piece of land, containing about 25 perches, together with all erections or tenements thereon, being part of North Ashley Heath, and near to Lyon's Hill Farm, in the parish of Ringwood. It was the occupier of this farm who had reason to complain of the bees, as his cattle were frequently and severely stung. Cutler's hovel being pitched close to the gate leading to the farm. On Friday, Cutler was informed that Mr. Lisle was coming; still he refused to quit, and on Saturday the sheriff's officer procured a plenty of help, and proceeded to put the warrant into execution. He found upon the premises between 200 and 300 hives of bees, and about another 100 hives, in which the bees were dead. How the bees were to be removed was a difficult question. Cutler moved among them in safety; they lodged upon his arms and body, without stinging him; but the sheriff's representatives experienced a sharp reception. After some manœuvring Mr. Lisle and his assistants got Cutler to the hedge bounding the place, and as far as possible from the hives, which they were afraid he would upset; he declared he was determined to stop; and he was therefore put into a cart, the horse was driven off, and he was left on the highway at a considerable distance from the place at which he commenced his involuntary journey. Cutler's wife, an invalid, was next carefully removed by some females, whom Mr. Lisle specially employed for the purpose; she was placed in a four-wheel chaise, and as she declined to go into the union workhouse, she was conveyed to Ringwood, and left with some friends. The bees could not be safely meddled with in the daytime, and it took the men three whole nights to remove the bees to a piece of Cutler's land, an orchard, seven miles distant. It was altogether a rather expensive proceeding—the calico and string for wrappers in which to tie up the hives cost nearly £5, the hire of waggons another £5, and £6 9s. 6d. was expended on the hire of men. Mr. Lisle and his men were stung severely, and were heartily glad when they had concluded their novel and unpleasant task.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—Mr. Horace Townsend, jun., of Woodside, made a rare capture on Saturday. While out fishing off Kinsale, and with a stout hake line down, he got a bite that rather astonished him, it bidding fair to carry away, not only the line, but the boat itself. On the denizen of the deep being brought to the surface it was found to be a large shark; after a short struggle it lay captive in the boat. On being measured it was just ten feet in length. The head and tail of it were brought to the *Constitution* Office, and proved what a formidable fish they must have belonged to. The upper jaw projecting from four to five inches beyond the lower at once explained the necessity of the animal's turning on its back to bite, while the enormous mouth, with its triple row of sharp teeth, made one shudder to think what that bite would be. The huge heterocercal tail was also an object worth looking at, though not at all likely to create the same flesh-creeping sensation as the head which lay along side of it in the basket.—*Cork Constitution.*

Owing to the Circuit Court of Justiciary being fixed to be held at Ayr during the week formerly announced for the Royal Caledonian Hunt Meeting, the races have been postponed to the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October.

THE STATE OF SHAHPOORA.—The small State of Shahpoora, in Ajmere, is said to be very badly managed at present by the young chief, and the attention of Government had been called to its affairs by the agent. The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra had instructed the agent to endeavour, by advice and kindness, to lead the young man to understand the interests of his country and his own, and to warn him of the serious consequences of neglecting the counsel.

TRICENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.—On Monday afternoon, several ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland proceeded by the steamer Adela for Scotland, in order to be present at the commemoration of the Tricentenary of that Reformation in Scotland. Amongst the ministers on board were the Rev. Dr. S. M. Dill, Moderator of the General Assembly; Rev. Professor Gibson, ex-Moderator; Rev. Dr. Browne, &c.

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN OUDE.—The ravages of wolves in Lucknow still continue to an alarming extent. They not only carry away children, but two cases had occurred in which grown-up women had been devoured by these ravenous beasts. Every attempt made to entrap them had proved unsuccessful. Shekarries had also been employed. The rewards for their destruction had been increased, but with no better result. The *Oude Gazette* states that a couple of labourers were lately engaged in digging a well, when the earth gave way, and they were buried alive. They were soon after dug out, but life had already become extinct. Among those who attempted to save their lives was an old woman, whose humane occupation prevented her from returning home before nightfall. Her child, about seven years old, was asleep on the threshold of the hut where she lived, and a wolf, during the mother's absence, carried off her child.

It may be mentioned, as a set-off to the detractors of the Rembrandt school, that when the late Sir Robert Peel was carried up into his drawingroom, after the fatal accident which terminated his existence, he desired that the picture of Knox should be placed in his view, that he might look upon it during the few days he survived.—*Art Journal.*

A FAITHLESS SPOUSE.—Some time during the past week, the wife of a farmer, named Keating, who resides near Killarney, being convinced of the fact that variety is charming, left her husband's house and proceeded to Cork, with the intention of emigrating to America. Unfortunately for the success of her design, she brought with her £30, the property of her deserted spouse; and being unable to sustain so great a loss, took out a warrant for her apprehension, and forwarded it to Cork, whither he ascertained she had fled. The warrant was entrusted to Constable M'Manus, who has obtained quite a reputation in such matters; and he succeeded in arresting the lady in Queenstown on Monday. She was brought before the magistrates at the police-office this morning, when an application was made to have her transmitted to Killarney; this was granted. The greater portion of the money was found in her possession, which will, no doubt, afford some consolati to the afflicted husband.

TALL CABBAGE.—A Sonora (California) paper gives the following account of an immense cabbage plant now growing in the garden of Mr. Bennett, a resident at that place. It has already attained the enormous height of eight feet. The stalk is about the size of a man's wrist, and stretches up four feet before it exhibits any leaves or branches. It is more than a year old and Mr. B. thinks, as it is of the evergreen family, that it could be profitably cultivated for shade and ornamental purposes. The most interesting fact connected with this remarkable vegetable is that an appreciating sparrow has built her nest among its branches, which nelessly contain three little eggs. Her anxious process of incubation will soon be rewarded by a callow brood to enliven her home amongst the swaying branches of the old cabbage tree.

A BACKBIDING PARROT.—About three years ago, a parrot brought from the East Indies was presented to a family in Glasgow. In consequence of the crew's misdirected tuition, it swore as terribly as our army did in Flanders, and greatly shocked its new possessors, who, however, soon broke it from the habit, and made it a well-conditioned bird. The family are presently at the coast, and a few evenings ago a quarrel between some drunken tinkers took place opposite their windows, and "curses" "like unto Egyptian plagues" were mingled freely after the fierdy combat ceased, one of the maid-servants, on entering the kitchen, was asked by Poll, "What the d—l do you want?" and before she could recover her surprise was overwhelmed by a torrent of abuse which would have routed a Billingsgate fish-woman. The girl rushed to her mistress, crying that his Satanic Majesty had got possession of the parrot, and whether he has since been baptised or not we have not learned. It is evident that the tinkers' controversy had awakened in the parrot the remembrance of the forcible language it had picked up while under the educational training of Jack.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

EXORBITANT RAILWAY CHARGES.—Our local contemporary says:—"The mercantile classes of Tralee are so dissatisfied with the present charges of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company on goods from Cork to Tralee, and *vice versa*, that a very general determination exists to start a steamer between Tralee and Cork. These charges fall peculiarly heavy on the "Empties." We have ourselves received a communication from Castleisland, in which loud complaints are made of the high rates charged for the conveyance of the farmer's butter from Farrarfore to Cork, and particularly of the recent additions made thereto. Heretofore the price charged for the conveyance of a firkin of butter from that station to Cork was 2s 6d, but the empty firkins were brought back free, and any person who brought fifty firkins in his charge got a free ticket to and from Cork. These privileges are now withdrawn, and twopence is charged for the empty firkin from Cork, and the farmers, if they wish to send a friend in charge of their butter, must now pay his fare as an ordinary passenger. This is considered very hardy, when it is considered that butter pays sixteen shillings per ton carriage, while ordinary goods pay but nine shillings, and if brought in large quantities one-third less. The result of this imposition will be, we fear will be, to our correspondent states, the re-establishment of the old system of carriers between Castleisland and Cork. This mode of conveyance may affect the quality of the butter to a small extent, it is true; but it will to a greater extent affect the goods traffic from the Farranfore station—*Kerry Post.*

TRICKS OF TRADE.—In our younger days, before the fancy-tipped dahlias were known to any extent, an Englishman was hunting after novelties on the Continent, and was invited by a dealer to call on him at a particular time, and taken to look at two plants of extraordinary beauty, a purple and a scarlet regularly tipped, every petal perfect, even those of the half-opened blooms exhibiting the peculiarity which rendered the variety invaluable. As soon as the astonished novelty-hunter was satisfied, the dealer cut off the flowers, and sent them away by his man, informing the would-be customer that they were going off to a distant connoisseur, and in vain the enthusiastic Englishman begged for only one; the dealer was inexorable. The Frenchman walked his visiter round the grounds, and when they returned to the two plants, which had not a flower left on them, the half-crazy beholder doubled his offer, if he might take up the roots then and there, to which the seller agreed, with every symptom of reluctance, expressing his belief that if he kept them till the shows came off in the metropolis, he could make four times as much. Up they were dug, the tops cut off, the roots carefully packed for travelling, and the money paid. They were merely fumigated with brimstone, and any of our readers may try the experiment for amusement, not only with a dahlia, but any other strong-coloured flower. The effect is beautiful, and lasts, perhaps, an hour or two. It can be tried with a bunch of matches, by merely holding the bloom over while they are burning. The buyer never found his mistake till the following year, and the seller was *non est.*—*Glenny's Illustrated Garden Forget-me-not.*

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.—The Rev. J. G. Gangooly, the Brahmin convert—whose expected visit to this city we noticed—during a lecture at Belfast, on Tuesday, gave a "correct idea of the car of Juggernaut." Having sketched an outline of the history of this great Hindoo deity, he went on to say that, instead of Juggernaut being, as had been represented by travellers, a cruel and despotic god that revelled in the destruction of poor people, and gloried in their being crushed to atoms beneath the wheels of his car, he was the most merciful and peaceful of all the Hindoo deities. It was an entirely mistaken idea of the missionaries to say otherwise. Juggernaut meant the "Lord of the Universe," and there would be nothing wrong in a Christian addressing his Heavenly Father in prayer, "Oh, thou Juggernaut!" The car was either large or small, according to the wealth of the worshippers. In the lecturer's village there were four cars—one perhaps 50 feet high, 13 or 14 feet at the base, and beautifully decorated with a great image of the deity seated on a throne. The car was drawn twice in the year—at the end of June and the beginning of July. Accidents might occur with the car of Juggernaut, just as accidents happen in this country from railway and other carriages; but to say that it was part of the worship of Juggernaut to cast yourself under the wheels of his car was a "mistake." The car which existed in the place he (Mr. Gangooly) came from never killed either man or woman, and it was so old that a new one had lately to be made. He had, indeed, seen four stout men crushed to atoms in a minute under the car of the god; but in every religion there were subjects of infatuation who thought that by torturing their bodies they secured admission to heaven. Juggernaut demanded no human sacrifice; he was the Brahmin god of love, of peace, and mercy. The lecturer hoped these remarks would be enough to drive the inhuman notion out of the minds of those whom he addressed, that Juggernaut demanded human sacrifices. Although a Christian, he considered it his duty to say in this much of the misrepresented Juggernaut.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE SHILLING ART UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

42, Stephen's-green, 14th August, 1860.

SIR,—It is my duty, as the President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, to inform the public that no artist, whose works merited exhibition, has ever been precluded the free use of the Academy for that purpose; therefore, I beg to say, that that portion of the report of the Shilling Art Union referring to the Academy, published in your paper of this morning, is entirely without foundation.—Your obedient servant,

CATTERSON SMITH.

CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Referring to the report of the United All Ireland matches in Belfast and Scotland, in to-day's IRISH T

THE IRISH TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 11, 1860.

The Paris journals contain long articles upon the uncertain state of the crops in France, and the possibility of a defective harvest, and that should the west winds which have marked the entire summer continue, and bring with them the humidity which has hitherto disturbed the year, there would be every reason to fear that a portion of the harvest would be seriously injured. The bad weather seems to be very partial, and chiefly confined to the North of France; for in numerous private letters from other parts of the country, they mention having had very fine weather, and in some places there is even a demand for rain. A letter from Toulon mentions that an order had been received there to suspend the embarkation of stores to China on board the Mayence steam transport, which was to have conveyed them to Alexandria, owing, we are informed, to intelligence having been received from Hongkong that the material which was supposed to have been lost in the Iserre had been saved, and hopes were entertained of floating the ship itself, which sunk near the mouth of the Amoy.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that Austria will not be able to contribute to the expedition to Syria, in the present state of its finances, it can scarcely afford to take part in a distant expedition; so that, says the writer of the letter, the other European troops that are to support the operations of the French army will have to be exclusively furnished by Great Britain. The King of the Belgians, and Duke de Brabant visited the Prince Regent of Prussia, at Ostend, on Tuesday. His Majesty and the Prince returned to Lacken from that place on Wednesday, and yesterday the King, under the name of Count d'Ardenne, left for Wiesbaden, where he proposes to stay a month. A letter from Turin, of the 8th, says:—"The society called the Armed Nation' has been reconstituted, Garibaldi being named president, and Brusco Onnis vice-presidents. It is the continuation of the famous society founded by Brofferio, during Matizzi's Ministry, for the presidentship of which Garibaldi left the National Society, when he opened the famous subscription for the million of muskets. It appears that the Committee of Action—in other words, the Sicilian Ministry of War in Italy—directed by Bertani, is about to be transferred to Palermo, which will become the general centre of the administration, the depot of the volunteers, and the point of departure for everything. There will still be an agency at Genoa, but it will be henceforth of only secondary importance."

The latest accounts from Messina mention that Garibaldi was still there, making his preparations.

General Turr had quite an ovation on the 8th. From the Corso "Vittore Emmanuele" he was followed to his hotel by an immense crowd, shouting "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Viva il Generale Turr!" Alexander Dumas left Marseilles two days ago for Genoa.

A letter from Turin, of the 6th, mentions that a Ministerial crisis was expected, but up to the present no account of anything of the kind has arrived.

The Grand Duke of Baden is at present at the camp at Chalons. On the 9th there was a sham battle, at which the Emperor and Grand Duke were present. Towards the end of the day the Prince Imperial mounted his pony, and passed along in front of the troops, who hailed him with enthusiastic acclamations. In the evening the Emperor and Grand Duke honoured the theatre at the village of the Mourmelon with their presence. The Emperor and Empress leave on the 24th for Lyons, from whence they will proceed to Savoy. A communication from Milan states that the Emperor of the French's *fête* on the 15th will be celebrated by a grand spectacle at the arena, at which, it is hoped, the King will be present. The Princes will at all events. They are now residing at the Valteline.

The *Madrid Gazette* mentions that the Spanish Legation at St. Petersburg has been raised to the rank of Embassy, and the Duke d'Osuna, who is at the head of it, to that of Ambassador. The King of Portugal has conferred the Order of the Tower and Cross on Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, forgot to mention to you in my last letter that Sir Morton Peto has undertaken the contract for the Algerian railways.

P.S.—I have just learnt by telegram that Lord Dufferin sailed this morning, in the Mersey, from Marseilles, for Syria.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—There is a pause of formidable expectancy at the Straits of Messina, such as intervenes between the known presence and the coming spring of the Jungle Panther. Garibaldi, within sight of the coast with his camp and his flotilla, aptly reproduces the encampment of 1804 on the heights of Boulogne, save that the white cliffs of Albion had then for their defence 300,000 volunteers, while Admiral Owen blockaded, and, at intervals, bombarded Bonaparte's flat bottoms. Now Bombs's navy is nowhere, and not a voluntary firelock is shouldered in his cause. Yet is he not a leviathan? And is there not a Napoleon? The German sworn adherent of that royal race, and is not the fleur-de-lis, though it toil not neither doth it spin, grander as an emblem of Divine right than Solomon in his glory? Truly the "age of chivalry" is gone, and that of political "economists" (abhorred by J. Ruskin) sturdily unmasked, threatening from after the reunion of Venice, and guilty of calling on "the very stones of Rome to rise and mutiny."

The camp at Chalons, destined shortly to count 80,000 men under canvas during the autumn, is not a very tranquillising spectacle for the dwellers beyond the Rhine, but there is within the breast of every local court, power, principality, and domination, a talisman with which to conjure and baffle tenfold such a host. It is simply to throw themselves honestly on the national loyalty by the grant of self-government. Such a course is yet open to Austria, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and the *Di minorum gentium* all over Germany, whose reliance is their system formerly rotten in the extreme, but of Naples. Strong in the adoption of popular rights, and backed by the manhood of Fatherland, they might defy any multitude just now under tents at that spot in Champagne, where a far larger camp once held that very ground—viz., the Hun hordes of Attila.

The Court at Naples, taken rather by surprise at the retirement from Paris of Marquis Antonini, has hastened to fill up the post of Ambassador here, by transferring hither Count Canofari, who does duty at Turin, that diplomatist filling rather a useless office in the capital of Upper Italy. The Archbishop of Chambery, who undertook so lately to lecture Victor Emmanuel's Government on the indecorum of calling on episcopal dignitaries to *Te Deum* for the success of national benefit, has received an exactly similar call from M. Rouland, French Minister of Public Worship, and has most obsequiously published at once a pastoral ordering his clergy to comply with the Imperial requisition on the 15th of August, feast of St. Napoleon. He has found out that he is now not only geographically, but theologically, in a different side of the Alps to Rome.

The recent circular from the same Ministerial authority, repressive of an immortal tendency in *feuilletons*, and instituting a board of control to exercise vigilance over periodicals, has been set at nought most signally in Paris, by a very widely-read bi-weekly journal, that chartered libertine, *Figaro*. This paper has devoted its ground-floor of its columns (*rez de chaussée*) to the adventures of Bergami and Caroline of Brunswick, the real details given being far more objectionable than most imaginative figments. The worst part of the publication is its conclusion, where the consort of George IV. is likened to Mary Stuart and to the Electress Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, the Italian valet de place being the companion picture of David Rizzio and Count Konigsmark! As the *Figaro* is a favourite of and favourer of the Imperial Government, it may claim possibly, and possibly earn it, the dragging before the French public the Court of the last George, and the family of that hero, Caroline's brother, who led the black Brunswickers at Quatre Bras—

"Who rushed against the foe, and foremost fighting fell."

Lord John Russell's declaration in Parliament on the subject of Spanish claim to sit in the Amphyctionic Council of Europe alongside the five Great Powers is considered here as an effectual poser. The admission of a notorious slave-holding and slave-trading State into the federal union of Christendom cannot pass on this side of the Atlantic even though the candidate for admission had not gone through the insolvent court or compounded with creditors. It is true that Austria has been twice bankrupt during the last half century, and is even now on the verge of that predicament, still continuing to trade, though never having got even a third-class certificate.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, records with disapproval a popular act accomplished without municipal sanction lately, the pulling down of the board indicating the name of *Strada de Nobili*, and substituting one with *Via Garibaldi*. The populace is informed that the corporate body is quite as eager to honour the Italian patriot as any possible mob can be, and has already taken measures to record his name in a public memorial at Porta Commassina. The Roman, with similar precipitancy, in 1848, effaced the name of *Via Borgognona*, leading out of the Corso, to substitute *Via Gioberti*, but Papal authority revived the old appellation, though it only commemorates the assassination of a French courtesan from Burgundy, at the period of Sixtus Quintus.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, August 12, says:—

When I began to read the long article in the *Moniteur*, and saw it stated that in the early days of the present regime it was necessary that "the powers invested with the initiative" should come prominently forward, and that "short-sighted minds" did not perceive the importance and utility of the part assigned by the constitution to the Corps Legislatif, I really thought that the imperial edifice was going to be crowned. But reading on, I found that the two columns are mainly filled by extracts from the Government bills which the Corps Legislatif have duly voted during the past session, and by eulogiums upon the conception and practical working of the French Legislative Body. No improvement, no change is foreshadowed; it seems, on the contrary, to be anticipated that this model mechanism, "now that the necessary impulsion has been given," will go on working in the most regular and satisfactory manner. By way of illustration, it is stated that in the course of the recent session "the most conflicting opinions were stated with as much energy as liberty." It is material, however, to remember that the laws which govern the debates of the Corps Legislatif are precisely the same as those originally enacted after the *coup d'état*. The Government cannot logically boast of any additional facilities for freedom of speech, without admitting that in former years there was illegal pressure to enforce silence. There are two facts stated in the article, the relative importance of which I frankly admit. The first is that out of 207 amendments proposed by members of the Chamber, 123 were adopted by the Council of State; the other is that the committee on the budget struck off five millions of francs from the estimated expenses. These are undoubtedly symptoms that the Corps Legislatif so far reflects the feeling of the country as to have commenced a struggle for a larger share in the conduct of public affairs than it has hitherto exercised.

A tourist, just arrived from the Grand Chartreuse, tells me that last Thursday week the monks were horribly scandalised by the fact of a lady having, contrary to all regulations, obtained admission to the monastery, and passed the night therein. The fair intruder, an inhabitant of Valence, dressed herself in men's clothes and passed in with a party of gentlemen. In the morning she recorded the triumph of her curiosity by carving her name and address in the door of the cell in which she slept. The Duchess de Berry was the heroine of a similar adventure some years ago, but there has been no instance of the kind since.

Another correspondent, writing under the same date, states:—The little Prince Imperial had a narrow escape of being burnt to death on Friday. The tent where he was sleeping caught fire, but it was fortunately put out in time.

It would appear that the French Government is bent on introducing a fresh complication in the already sufficiently complicated affair of the French intervention in Syria. M. St. Marc Girardin writes in the *Debats* to-day, that a letter has been received from Rome which states that the "addition of a detachment of the Pontifical army to the French expedition in Syria would be heard of with pleasure"—by whom? M. St. Marc Girardin does not enlighten us on that point, but as the Liberal party throughout Italy cannot possibly view it in that light, it is fair to presume that the notion has been started by the French Government, and has been jumped at by Lamoricière, Antonelli, or the Pope. M. St. Marc Girardin eagerly backs up this wild scheme, and enthusiastically exclaims that "Papal troops have before this taken part in the defence of Christendom. Papal soldiers and Papal galleys took a part in the battle of Lepanto." M. St. Marc Girardin omits, however, the rather important conduct of Pius IX. at that time the Pope was not threatened with an invasion of his territory, and was not dependent upon the presence of a foreign garrison in Rome for the maintenance of his temporal rule. He says that the presence of French troops in the capital of the Holy See will prevent Garibaldi's invading the Marches, and that in his opinion the 800 men that the Pope might send to Syria could not have any influence, one way or another, on the ultimate decision of the Roman question. He does not, therefore, see how any one could prevent the Pope sending soldiers to Syria to "avenge the death of the poor nuns and monks, who are more particularly his spiritual subjects." He perfectly conceives that the Pope should wish to "honour his flag by associating it with the protecting standard of France in the East"—by sending out a small force—and, moreover, "it would have good effects," it would be a sign that France means to uphold the temporal power of the Pope, "joined with her own work of charity;" and it would be a sign that the "Pope is grateful to France" for other things, we may suppose, than that which M. St. Marc specifies—viz., her intervention in Syria. M. St. Marc Girardin appears in this instance to have signally departed from that close and accurate reasoning which usually characterises his style. To send troops to Syria the consent of France is not all that is required, but another conference must take place, another protocol be drawn up, in short the consent of the Great Powers must be obtained. This objection is fatal to the scheme, independently of any other considerations. The heroes of Perugia sent to avenge the Syrian massacres is an idea which savours strongly of imperial paradox, but there is not much chance just now of its being carried out.

Letters from Dijon state that the Emperor and Empress have declared their intention of being present at a ball to be given by the town of Dijon, on the 23d inst. Their Majesties will proceed to Lyons on Saturday, the 24th, and remain there till Monday morning, when they will leave for Savoy.

A second grand field day of the troops of the camp of Chalons, under the orders of the Duke de Magenta, took place yesterday, in presence of the Emperor. The manœuvres were favoured by beautiful weather. The Prince Imperial followed the movements of the troops in an open caleche by the side of the Emperor, and towards the end of the day mounted his pony, and passed along the front of the troops, who hailed him with enthusiastic acclamations.

An Imperial decree publishes the official announcement of the reception into the French army of Generals of Division Mollard and Count Jaillet de Saint Cergues, and General of Brigade De Ballard, natives of Savoy, and formerly in the service of Sardinia. They are admitted with the same rank into the 1st section of the staff of the French army.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Sunday evening says:—

Our correspondence from Paris treats of the approaching issue of a manifesto by the Emperor of Austria. Our accounts state that there is, in fact, some question of the publication of a document of this kind on the 18th, the anniversary of the imperial birthday, a publication which would coincide with the promulgation of new concessions to public opinion. Francis Joseph, foreseeing an early attack on Venetia, wishes, it is said, to make all possible concessions to his Magyar and Sclave subjects, so that he may not find himself pressed at the same time by revolutionary currents in Hungary and Italy. According to other accounts it will not be a manifesto, properly so called, but an allocution, in which the Emperor will declare himself freed from the engagements of Villafranca, adding some threatening words for Piedmont. At Turin there is a report of an approaching declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia, arising out of the letter of Garibaldi to the King, in which the Dictator of Sicily openly announces his intention of attacking Venice. Explanations on this head have been demanded of Count Cavour, whose reply has been deemed unsatisfactory. The enrolment of the conscription that at that time the Pope was not threatened with of 1838 and 1839 by the Sardinian Government has also given new umbrage to Austria. Although these rumours seem to us at least premature, they agree with a communication which we are assured has been made by the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel on the dangers of two aggressive an attitude against Austria. The French sovereign has especially shown the impossibility of his interference in case of a war, so long as Austria remains on the defensive."

SICILY.

The following details are supplied by a correspondent, dating from Messina, August 5:—

The success of Garibaldi has had its wonted result—all the adventurers, the enterprising and the desperate, are thronging fast around him, some with the feelings of generous minds, eager to serve under and share the fortunes of so distinguished a general; others, more selfish and more designing, who look upon the occasion as one to be improved to their own advantage.

Just now the ambulance and the organisation of the medical department are the two questions which, next to the passage of the Faro, occupy the attention of head quarters.

I hear that Captain Lambert, of H.M.S. Scylla, 21, lying in the harbour, has been ashore about some deserters from his ship who have joined Dunne's (the English) regiment. I met that officer the other morning in company with Mr. Rickards, the British consul. It appears that they had had an interview with Garibaldi, when the captain of the corvette demanded his men, and it is said the Dictator acceded to the request; at all events one of them, the last who went over to the Garibaldians, is now in irons on board. The policy of this transaction on both sides is generally disapproved.

There are a good many deserters in Dunne's corps, a small battalion of between 400 and 500 men, which, from its being commanded and principally officered by British subjects, has been styled the English regiment. This rank and file consists almost exclusively of Palermitans, and bear the reputation of being a collection of all its rascality and scoundrelism; a large proportion of them, in this as in other regiments, are the merest boys, apparently about 14 years of age; indeed some of them look younger. The effect of these youngsters with their long Enfields, which they seem scarcely able to carry, marching side by side with men of the finest physical development, is almost farcical; but on every side I hear that these boys are genuine bantams in action, fighting like little furies. Their appearance, however, detracts very much from the soldierly character of the corps. A priest and a surgeon of this regiment have been detected robbing the dead, a crime for which, under Garibaldi's orders, they should be shot. The priest, I believe, has escaped, but the other is in confinement.

The armistice between the Neapolitans and Garibaldi expires to-day, either at noon or this evening, when it is believed, and I heard Colonel Peard at breakfast this morning give expression to the opinion, that an interchange of compliments, in the shape of cannon shot, will take place between the batteries at the Torre and the cruisers of his Majesty King Bomba Secondo. At the very moment that I write a body of about 200 artillerymen, all from Genoa, and, I understand, formerly in the Piedmontese service, have landed here, merely in the Piedmontese service, for when uniform they wear, is marching past my window looking on to the *marina*, evidently going to the Faro. They arrived from Palermo early this morning. The expiration of the armistice will not affect the security of Messina, as a convention exists by which the citadel is withheld from firing on the town, and this convention is of a permanent character.

One of our great celebrities here is, as you know, Alexandre Dumas. He lives on board his yacht, the Emma, which is fitted up in a very pretty style, the cabin being quite Oriental in character. The novelist himself, who, though declining into the vale of years, as is seen by his grey hair, is a portly, jolly-looking fellow. He received a party of us very cordially, giving us champagne and a hearty welcome.

Subjoined is a private letter received from the distinguished patriot, Father Gavazzi:—

Messina, Quartier General, August 4.

Dear Sir,—I snatch a moment from my duties with the heroic Garibaldi to answer your question about the real aim of our movement. I spoke so much on the subject when lecturing in England, that I feel it a part of my old mission to assure your people that we fight now for the sole purpose of uniting all Italy under the constitutional sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. Let Englishmen repudiate the idea that there is anything republican in the present movement, since even the hottest followers of republicanism have sacrificed their views to the great cause of our independence, unity, and constitutional liberties. I am indeed the happiest of patriots, finding myself, after so many years, in the very field I longed for, where the conquest of our civil liberty will bring to my Italy the religious freedom which was always the dream of my exiled life. Now can I help feeling proud in recollecting that my words to English audiences were neither poetical nor impracticable, but the expression of a practical mind. What people objected to in my Italian views has been realised beyond all imagination. They said we could not govern ourselves—we did; that we could not enjoy wisely our acquired liberties—we have done that also; finally, that we could not rid ourselves of our municipal jealousies—we have done so effectually, and to the astonishment of the world. Meantime, I have to thank your House of Commons for their generous words, Lord John Russell for his open and firm expressions, and, above all, your people at large, who have given such a moral support to our Italian regeneration. Be sure, of what so often I spoke in England, that if there is no intervention in our fightings, we shall arrive to crown in the Capitol our dear Victor Emmanuel as the constitutional King of one Italy.—Yours, &c., ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

SARDINIA.

The following letter bears date Turin, August 9:—

To-morrow Signor Manna (one of the Neapolitan envoys who came here to conclude an impossible alliance between Naples and Piedmont) starts for Paris. He has just received orders from the Neapolitan Government to proceed thither. The Marquis La Greca was not successful in his mission, and so now they want to see if Signor Manna cannot contrive to be more fortunate. The Government of Naples is like a patient condemned by the faculty, who changes his physician incessantly, thinking that empiricism perhaps quacks he can find will do what science cannot. Deluded to the last by his own hopes, he sinks insensibly but surely into the tomb.

Garibaldi has put off his departure, as he wishes to wait for the other volunteers now ready to embark. A thousand of them left Milan yesterday, and another thousand the Romagnas. Colonel Turr was feted a good deal at the former place. He strongly urged the citizens to send men and money to Garibaldi. The Generals Pianelli and Bosco are preparing to oppose with all the forces at their disposal the landing of Garibaldi. Sixty thousand men are already collected in the Calabrias; great promises have been held out to them in view of that event, and, in fact, no seductive art has been spared. There is a rumour that Lamoriciere will reinforce them, if they require it.

Should he really cross the Neapolitan frontier the complications will become greater, and our Government will then take some step.

For the last four or five days Cavour has been less persecuted by the diplomatists, whose attention is possibly engrossed by Toeplitz and Syria. The rumour that he was going to resign was dropped; a ministerial modification may take place, however, if Garibaldi goes to Naples. It is that case some high influence might be brought to bear on Garibaldi. It is possible that Farini might be sent to him, notwithstanding that the Sicilian dictator knows him a grudge for having prevented the late projected invasion of the Marches. Farini would then go as dictator to Naples, or, at all events, would preside over the administration. General La Marmora persists in refusing the portfolio of war which has been offered him. On the other hand, he cannot be better placed than where he is, at the head of a corps *d'armee* confronting Austria at a spot which the latter power is threatening. As General Fanti cannot hold the office of War Minister much longer, there are three generals on the list as possible successors—Petitti, Brignone, and Della Rovere. I cannot predict which of the three shall have the best chance. Perhaps the last named-officer is the most Conservative in his principles, which have hitherto been a bar to his appointment, as he considers our present policy rash. Many would gladly see the appointment of Cialdini, who is now commanding in the Romagnas; but this brilliant general is also far better where he is. As war is probable he would hardly like to become a Minister at this moment and be absent from the field, as La Marmora was last year, and whose absence was but ill compensated by the presence of General Della Rocca, as the army knew to its cost. La Marmora and Cialdini are entitled to have chief commands, and in case of a campaign cannot be spared.

The loan of a hundred and fifty millions of francs is going on capitally. Several bankers have petitioned for leave to take up the whole sum. The subscriptions are numerous already, but most will be made on Saturday next (the 11th), and it is thought they will reach three times the amount demanded. This proves our credit to be better in Europe than that of Austria, who has been bankrupt twice within a century. The Pope, too, who promised subscribers first-rate interest and exemption from purgatory, has not been luckier than Austria.

The King is still in the mountains overlooking Valdieri, but will return to Turin about the middle of the month, perhaps on the day he receives notice of Garibald's landing—provided the telegraph wires, now broken, are repaired in time, and the communication restored.

SPAIN.

A correspondent, under date Hamburg, August 4, writes:—

The motives which induced the Emperor Louis Napoleon to take the initiative in urging Europe to recognise Spain as a Great Power are with difficulty understood in Germany. It required M. de Thouvenel, by despatch of the 25th ult., addressed to the constituted himself the advocate of the Bourbon dynasty of Spain on this occasion, to do which he must have been moved by certain secret reasons, which, however, will not be very difficult to understand and bring to light. Now, past and present experience shows us every day how difficult it is, and how impossible, for the Five Powers to agree and come to an understanding even on questions of the smallest political consequence, which arise not only in Europe, but in the East, from the moment that they assume a European character and proportions. If the delegates of those Five find it difficult to hand conflict in negotiations now going on and daily engaged; Colonel Peard Englishman; and how much more difficult will it be for them to agree on questions of the greatest importance, such as the Spanish question, which, however, is marching past my window looking on to the *marina*, evidently going to the Faro. They arrived from Palermo early this morning. The expiration of the armistice will not affect the security of Messina, as a convention exists by which the citadel is withheld from firing on the town, and this convention is of a permanent character.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX.

We find in the *New York Herald* a report of the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Halifax on the 30th ult. Our readers will notice some peculiarities of American penny-a-lining in the report:—

HALIFAX, JULY 30, 1860.—This morning, at eight o'clock, I went down the bay in the steamer Neptune to meet the squadron, consisting of the Hero, Ariadne, and Flying Fish, which were seen steaming up in the distance. When we came abreast of the Hero I saw the Prince in plain costume on the quarterdeck. We cheered, and he raised his cap and bowed in response.

At ten o'clock the squadron anchored opposite the dockyard. The Prince left the Hero in one of the boats, and at a few minutes before noon landed at the dockyard amid the thunder of salutes from the six British war steamers in port. He was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and Governor-General Bruce.

He was received at the landing steps by Lord Mulgrave, who was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, and with whom he shook hands with self-possessed ease and cordiality, at the same time uttering a few words of gratification, while a pleasant smile lighted up his happy-looking countenance.

I stood near and had a full view of him. He is very prepossessing in appearance, and elicited general admiration. In height he is five feet seven, and slightly built. He has a small, but well-formed and full-mouthed face, and his eyes, which have a very merry twinkle, are large and hazel-coloured. He has a complexion equal to that of a peach, and looks very healthy. His hair is dark brown, and cut so as to show the lobes of his ears. He wore a black cocked hat, with a tuft of white plumes, a red coat with a blue sash across the breast, and a white leather belt round the waist, black trousers with a thin red stripe down each leg, patent leather boots, with kid gloves, and a regimental sword. This uniform specially belongs to himself.

The usual addresses of the city were introduced on the spot by Lord Mulgrave, when their speaker read an address of welcome to him.

The Prince listened calmly and attentively, and at the end read his reply from a large sheet of draught paper, which was handed to him by General Bruce. His utterance was as clear and unfaltering as his mother's, and the expression of face meanwhile just as bland and composed:—

"Gentlemen,—I have been led to expect that the loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which exists amongst the inhabitants of Halifax would ensure to me a kind reception in your city, but the scene which I have witnessed this morning proves that my expectations are more than realised. For your welcome to myself, I feel, I assure you, sincere gratitude, but it is still more satisfactory to me, as a son and as an Englishman, to witness your affectionate attachment to the Queen and the laws and institutions of our common country. Your allusion to my illustrious grandfather is most gratifying to my feelings, and I rejoice to find that his memory is cherished amongst you. In your noble harbour the navies of Great Britain can ride in safety, whilst you prosecute that commercial activity which, under their protection, would seem destined to make Halifax one of the most important cities of the western world, and to raise her inhabitants to high prosperity. That such may be the fate reserved for it by Providence is my very earnest hope. I request you to convey to the citizens of whom you are the representatives my cordial thanks for the greeting they have given me."

After this he advanced a few steps, chatting with Lord Mulgrave, who was in civic uniform, and smiling at the restive movements of a few military officers collected in the yard. A fine, high-spirited black charger was now led to him by a groom, upon which he mounted with the graceful alacrity of a true equestrian. Lord Mulgrave and the Duke of Newcastle also mounted their horses and took their places, and, with the Prince riding between them, moved out of the yard, which was lined with infantry, while with the whole route to the Government House, to which they proceeded direct. The Prince smiled and raised his hat at every cheer which saluted him.

The weather was now fair, and all the population were gathered to see him. At the Government House the Prince was conducted by Lord Mulgrave into the drawing-room, where, after a few minutes' delay, the members of the Legislature were admitted to present their address to him. He was then standing near an open folding door, with the Duke of Newcastle on his left and Lord Mulgrave on his right, with the ladies of the Governor's family immediately in the background.

Mr. Young, the Premier of the Council, then advanced and read in a long address of welcome, after which the document was handed to him, and by him transferred to the Duke, who handed him a sheet of paper, from which he read as follows. He made a slight mistake in doing so, and coloured, but soon regained his self-possession:—

"I am deeply touched with the warmth and cordiality with which I have been welcomed to this colony, and thank you most heartily for your address. It will be my duty, and it certainly will be no less a pleasure to me, to inform her Majesty of the proof which you have given me of your feelings of loyalty and devotion to her throne, and of your gratitude for those blessings, which it is her happiness to reflect, have during her reign been showered upon you and many others of her subjects in all parts of the world. Most heartily do I sympathise in the pride with which you regard the laurels won by sons of Nova Scotia, and the affection with which you honour the memory of those who have fallen in the service of their country. The monument you refer to will kindle the flame of patriotism in the breasts of those volunteers whom I have passed to-day, and who, in this and the colony which I have lately quitted, are emulating the zeal and gallant spirit which have been exhibited throughout the mother country. One hundred years have elapsed since the international struggle which retarded the prosperity of this country were brought to a close. May peace and harmony amongst yourselves complete the good work which then commenced, and increase the happiness and contentment of a loyal and united people!"

He bowed after these words, and the members retired; a few minutes after which, Lord Mulgrave conducted him to apartments to his rooms.

At half-past seven he is to dine with the Governor and numerous guests.

HALIFAX, JULY 31.—The Prince rode out in plain costume yesterday afternoon, and received a drenching before he returned, but he sat his horse as coolly in the rain as at starting.

At half-past seven he dined at the Government House, with Lord Mulgrave and a party of forty-six ladies and gentlemen.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, the Prince left the Government House in the uniform in which he landed, and, in company with all the members of his suite, rode to the Common to review the troops in the garrison and the volunteers. He was received on all sides with enthusiastic cheers from the immense concourse of people collected round the field.

He next inspected the Citadel, and returned to the Government House to luncheon, after which he returned to the Common to witness the rustic sports.

Much has been accomplished by a handful of gallant men, but the whole of Sicily, save one or more still remains to be done, an opportunity afforded for distinction, fame, and promotion under him whom you have so aptly termed "the Italian Washington." If the present week to give all the necessary advice and information to those respectable young men, especially Rifle Volunteers, as well as to soldiers who have fought, and may wish to gather laurels in the cause of Italy, and to be able to boast in future years that they fought under General Garibaldi.

The parting wish of the General expressed to me was, that he might have as many Englishmen around him as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD STYLES, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp to General Garibaldi.

Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

Styles goes to England with my authority. His object is to render advice and guidance to volunteers who may wish to come here to fight for the liberty of this country. The noble and valorous conduct displayed by the English who have shared with us the dangers of this campaign prompts me to entrust him with this responsibility.

"G. GARIBALDI,
"General Commanding the National Army in Sicily."

"I am also entrusted with the expression of the General's appreciation of the sympathy and assistance which he has received from the British nation. He thinks that assistance may take another practical shape, as he believes that many Englishmen are desirous of taking up arms for the cause of Italian independence, and would require only the information and advice which I am empowered to give them. Among those who have thought most bravely under General Garibaldi are several English officers, including Colonel Dunn, who took a prominent part in the hand-to-hand conflict in which the General was lately engaged; Colonel Peard, known to the world as Garibaldi's Englishman; and Peter Cunningham, a British sailor youth, who was first over the wall into the midst of the Neapolitans in the Royal Navy Yard at Palermo, and Melazzo. It is a heartfelt wish of the General to have more of the countrymen of such men as these engaged with him in the noble strife for Italian freedom. Having taken share in the battles of Calatafimi, Palermo, and Melazzo, I can testify that Garibaldi cares more for the lives and comforts of his followers than he does for his own, which, indeed, he too rashly exposes. Moreover, those who join him may be certain of receiving all the rewards and honours to which they may be entitled. This has been already sufficiently evidenced within a short time by those who have liberated a small fort; but much more still remains to be done, and there will yet be an opportunity afforded for distinction, fame, and promotion under him whom you have so aptly termed "the Italian Washington." If the present week to give all the necessary advice and information to those respectable young men, especially Rifle Volunteers, as well as to soldiers who have fought, and may wish to gather laurels in the cause of Italy, and to be able to boast in future years that they fought under General Garibaldi.

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THE BISHOP OF DERRY AND THE 'PRENTICE BOYS.

LONDONDERRY, AUGUST 13.—The 12th of August has ever been a day dear to every Derry man. How could it be otherwise?—a day which reminds us of the noble stand made within the walls of Derry in 1688-9 for civil and religious liberty by the 'Prentice Boys, who closed the gates of Derry against a bigoted and odious monarch, and bravely endured a protracted siege, with all the attendant horrors of famine and pestilence, and who held out for eight long months against the united forces of the tyrant James and his French ally, until the breaking of "the boom" by the English ships brought relief to the heroic band. To this we owe the liberties now enjoyed and prized by every British subject—liberties which other nations less favoured long to obtain, and which make the British Constitution the boast of the world. It is, then, only natural that the loyal 'Prentice Boys of Derry, the descendants of those who closed the gates in 1688, and should cherish the history of days gone by, and commemorate the anniversaries of those days with all the enthusiasm which loyalty inspires. It has, accordingly always been the custom here for the 'Prentice Boys to commemorate the 18th of December and the 12th of August—the former being the anniversary of the shutting of the gates, and the latter the relief of Derry. This uniform specially belongs to himself.

The usual modes of celebration is the hoisting of banners on Walker's monument, the bastions on the wall, and on the summit of the ancient Cathedral, in which, during the siege, the inhabitants of all denominations daily united in prayer to God for that succour which He so graciously afforded. In addition to the hoisting of these flags, the joy-bells have always been rung, their enlivening sounds from the Cathedral tower, and the several clubs of the 'Prentice Boys, wearing their sashes and badges of office, assemble on the walls with their pieces of ordnance, and usher in the morning with cannonading. At noon they attend Divine service, and the remainder of the day is occupied with renewed firing. In all these proceedings nothing done is intended to give the least offence.

The usual preparations were made this year for the commemoration of the 12th of August. In accordance with an understanding among the clubs, the sermon on the 12th of August is preached in the First Presbyterian Church, while that on the 18th of December is preached in the Cathedral to obliterate use of the two churches is only fair, as a large proportion of the 'Prentice Boys are Presbyterians, and the utmost unanimity prevails in the clubs on that point. The Rev. Richard Smyth, the talented and popular assistant-minister of First Derry, was accordingly requested to preach the anniversary sermon, and cordially consented; and the programme of the anniversary proceedings was published in the local papers of last week. Everything promised well for the celebration, when, at the last moment, opposition was offered in a quarter where it is least expected. On Saturday evening, the official representative of the 'Prentice Boys sent the usual order to the sexton of the Cathedral to ring the joy-bells on the 12th and 18th of August (the firing being reserved for the latter day), and the sexton at that time—half-past six o'clock—consented, stating that he had then no orders to the contrary. In half an hour after, he sent word that the bishop, through the curate, had instructed him that neither the hoisting of flags on the church nor the ringing of the bells would be allowed by his lordship. The committee of the 'Prentice Boys immediately sent the following letter to the bishop:—

[COPY.]

Diamond, Derry, Nine o'clock, Saturday.

"My Lord,—The Apprentice Boys of Derry have just learned with surprise that the sexton of the Cathedral has been directed to prevent the hoisting of the city flag, and the ringing of the bells, as usual, to-morrow and Monday, in honour of the relief of Derry.

"These customs have been observed here from time immemorial, and have never been looked upon as expressions of party feeling.

"The Apprentice Boys instruct us to state that neither they nor their predecessors have ever been interested in the observance of any day not sanctioned by civic custom. We now respectfully request your lordship's permission for our usual proceeding in regard to the ringing of the bells and hoisting of the flag, and await your reply.—(By order of the General Committee)

"JOHN HAMPDEN, Chairman.
"JOHN J. FERGUSON, Secretary.

"To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe."

This letter was respectfully presented by a deputation. The bishop stated in reply that, the dean being unfortunately absent, he was left the custodian of the Cathedral, and, as a member of the House in which the "Emblems Act," was passed (House of Lords), he believed he could not consistently permit the hoisting of flags or ringing of bells.

In reply it was urged that the measure had not yet become law, and that it did not apply to the city flag, which had never been considered a party emblem.

His lordship, however, said that in future the proceedings would be prohibited by the law referred to, and that he remained firm in his determination to prevent the display of the flag or the ringing of the bells on either Sunday or Monday. At the same time, he wished it to be distinctly understood that the step which he believed it to be his duty to take in the present instance should not be construed with any desire to interfere in the proceedings of the Apprentice Boys, or to prejudice their cause.

The deputation then withdrew, and I have now to relate the subsequent proceedings. As may be supposed, the resistance of the bishop to these time-honoured displays created much excitement, and led to a determination on the part of the 'Prentice Boys to regard as their rights, at all hazards. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, the flags were hoisted as usual on the bastions, and a splendid large banner, with the talismanic figures "1688" in the centre, floated over Walker's monument, and to the surprise of many, the crimson banner—the Virgin City flag—triumphantly, as it were, graced the venerable Cathedral, which is the most conspicuous place. The flag had been hoisted by the dauntless descendants of those dauntless ancestors whose motto in 1688 was "No Surrender." The flag remained up till ten o'clock a.m., when the Rev. Francis Smith, junior, curate, accompanied by the sexton, Mr. Proctor, proceeded to the belfry of the church and hauled down the flag, stating his regret at being compelled to do so, having been so directed. As soon as this became known through the city, large crowds collected, and a number of the 'Prentice Boys proceeded at once to the Cathedral, took possession of the belfry, and reinstated the flag in its former position above the chancel window. The two curates—Mr. Smith and Mr. Beresford—again attempted to enter the belfry, but were prevented by those who had constituted themselves its guardians for the day, and who retained possession. They also rang